

## CORE COMPETENCIES

The Army Reserve's Core Competency is to provide trained and ready soldiers and units with the critical CSS and CS capabilities necessary to pursue the National Military Strategy during peacetime, contingencies and wartime. The units and soldiers who make up the Army Reserve provide a number of Core Capabilities that give the USAR the capacity to be successful in its role as part of the Army. They are the:

**Operators**, who make things happen -- medical, administrative, chemical, signal, military police, transportation, maintenance, supply, services, civil affairs, psychological operation, public affairs.  
**Enablers**, who provide the capability to respond to national emergencies anywhere in the world at any time -- mobilization stations, port operations, backfill to active component units (garrisons, hospitals), training base expansion  
**Trainers**, who ensure that individual soldiers and units have the skills to do their jobs -- basic and advanced individual training, professional development, lanes training, ROTC.  
**Staff officers**, who provide critical specialized and technical expertise -- Individual Mobilization Augmentees, CS/CSS experts.

## AC/RC INTEGRATION

Even though the Army has gotten smaller, the demands on it have increased. New kind of missions, including peace keeping, nation building and civil support, have called for new approaches to accomplishing those missions. Army Reservists, both as individuals and units, are an essential part of any major training event or operation in which the Army is involved.

The Army Reserve is integrated with the active Army as part of its multi-component units, through peacetime missions it performs, such as Exercises Golden Cargo (consolidating Army ammunition supplies) and Golden Kastle (building facilities) and alongside active units during deployments. USAR soldiers' combat support and combat service support skills complement those of the active Army soldiers to provide the Army with the complete package it needs to ensure the nation's security.

## HISTORY

1783 - General Washington recommends that U.S. defense be based primarily on a national militia (army reserve) under federal supervision and that federal military academies be established for training citizen-soldiers.

1819 - First private military academy, Norwich University, Vermont, founded. Reserve officer training first begins.

1862 - Morrill Act provides for state land-grant colleges where military tactics, agriculture and mechanical arts are taught; a long-range program to train military officers.

1863 - Veteran Reserve Corps created. More than 60,000 partially disabled veteran officers and enlisted soldiers perform non-combat services during the Civil War.

1908 - Medical Reserve Corps created. First reservoir of trained officers in a reserve status. Army Reserve birthday, April 23, 1908.

1914-18 - World War I - 89,500 officers from the Officers Reserve Corps participate; one-third are medical doctors. 80,000 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps serve; 15,000 are in medical units.

1916-20 - National Defense Acts of 1916 and 1920 create the Officers Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps, later named the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), forerunners of the current Army Reserve.

1920s - Funding limits training for reserve officers to two weeks every three to four years.

1930s - Civilian Conservation Corps - More than 30,000 Army Reserve officers help manage 2,700 CCC camps.

1940-45 - World War II - 200,000 members of the ORC participate in WWII. Reserve officers provide 29% of the Army's officers.

1948 - Retirement pay and drill pay for ORC members are enacted.

1950 - Korean Conflict - 240,500 members of the ORC are called to active duty. More than 400 Army Reserve units serve in Korea.

1952-55 - Legislation renames the ORC as the Army Reserve and divides it into a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve and provides that reserve units have 24 training days and up to 17 days of annual training. President is given authority to call up to 1 million reservists of all services.

1961 - Berlin Crisis - More than 60,000 Army Reservists are called to active duty.

1968 - Vietnam Conflict - 5,900 Army Reservists are mobilized.

1973 - The All-Volunteer Force is implemented; Army Reserve receives more responsibilities and resources.

1983 - Grenada - After the U.S. rescue operation, volunteers from Army Reserve civil affairs units deploy to Grenada to help rebuild infrastructure.

1989 - Panama - After the U.S. invasion, Army Reserve civil affairs and military police units help restore order.

1990-91 - Persian Gulf War - More than 84,000 Army Reservists provide combat support and combat service support to the Army.

1992-94 - Somalia - Army Reservists provide postal, logistical and other assistance to support U.S. relief efforts.

1995-96 - Haiti - Army Reserve helps restore democracy, providing more than 70% of all reserve component support.

1995-2001 - Bosnia - The Army Reserve has contributed more than 68% of the Reserve soldiers mobilized, providing civil affairs, medical, postal, engineer and transportation support to Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard/Joint Forge. This includes more than 11,150 soldiers from more than 330 units.

1998 - Army Reserve platoons from the 310th Chemical Co. were mobilized for duty in Southwest Asia.

1999 - Army Reserve sends units to Central America in support of New Horizons '99 (Nuevos Horizontes '99), the relief effort for Hurricane Mitch.

1999-2001 - Kosovo - Army Reserve units support NATO forces.



## A FEDERAL FORCE

## 2001

# U.S. Army Reserve

## A FEDERAL FORCE

Rooted in the tradition of American colonists, Army Reserve citizen-soldiers train to Army standards and serve daily as part of the Army, demonstrating Army values around the world. In recent years the Army Reserve has become the Army's main provider of combat service support (CSS) and a significant source of combat support (CS) forces. As a Federal Force, Army Reservists can be seamlessly integrated into the active Army without involving multiple levels of government.

The Army Reserve has more than 368,000 soldiers in an active or participatory status and 737,000 in a retired status. They provide cost-effective support to the National Security Strategy in a time of changing priorities and fiscal constraints. While it makes up only 20% of the Army's organized units, the Army Reserve has 46% of the Army's CSS and 27 % of the Army's CS for about 5.3% of the Army's budget. The Army Reserve is adapting to new challenges by establishing units to combat information warfare and chemical/biological weapons.

Through War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Cold War, Panama, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and Kosovo, Army Reservists have answered the call to duty.

Army Reservists also contribute to national security through humanitarian and nation-building actions. Overseas missions have included Kurdish relief efforts in Iraq, humanitarian relief to Somalia and Bangladesh, rebuilding civil infrastructure in Bosnia, hurricane relief in Central America, typhoon relief in Guam, and support to Kosovo refugees. At home, they have supported hurricane and flood relief efforts in Florida and North Dakota and other areas.

More than 84,000 Army Reserve soldiers contributed to the Army's success in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf. In Bosnia, 68% of the reserve troops mobilized since 1995 for Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard/Joint Forge have been Army Reservists. Another 600 have served in Kosovo.

1.1 MILLION STRONG

Selected Reserve

The Troop Program Units (TPUs), Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) soldiers and Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs) make up the Selected Reserve, those Reservists most readily available to the President. In the event of an emergency, the President has the authority to mobilize all members of the Selected Reserve and up to 30,000 members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Both Congressional and Presidential action are required for full mobilization of units and other Reservists, including remaining IRR soldiers and retirees.

Troop Program Units

The Army Reserve is authorized 185,966 soldiers in more than 2,000 TPUs. These men and women typically train on selected weekends and perform two or more weeks of annual training.

Active Guard/Reserve

AGR soldiers serve on active duty in units and organizations

that directly support the Army Reserve.

Individual Mobilization Augmentees

The Army Reserve’s IMAs are assigned to high-level headquarters where they would serve if mobilized. Most IMAs train annually for two weeks.

Individual Ready Reserve

Members of the IRR are trained soldiers who may be called upon to replace soldiers in active and reserve units. Many of them are soldiers who have left active duty recently and who still have a reserve commitment. Others have chosen to remain active as

Army Reservists, but not as a unit member or IMA. In all, there are about 163,000 members of the IRR.

Retired Reserve

The Retired Reserve consists of approximately 737,000 retirees from the Army (active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard).

Drill Strength	AGR	IMA	IRR	Retired Reserve
185,966 +	13,106			
PAID STRENGTH	199,072	+6,228		
SELECTED RESERVE		205,300	+163,000	
READY RESERVE			368,300	+737,000
U.S. ARMY RESERVE (Drill Strength, AGR, IMA, IRR, Retired Reserve)				1,105,300

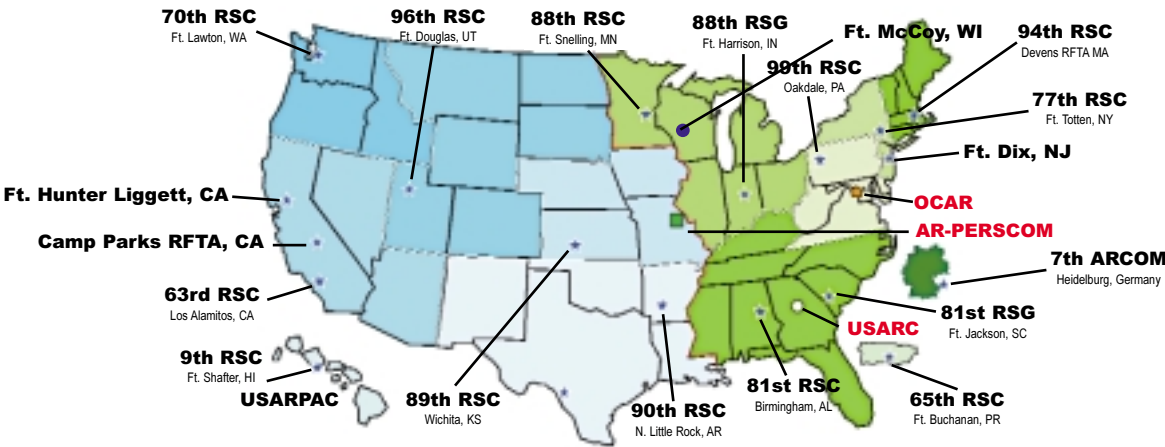
(As of March 2001)

COMMAND & CONTROL

The Army Reserve has more than 2,000 units in the United States, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Germany. Army Reserve units in the United States are commanded by the Army Reserve Command and Army Civil Affairs & Psychological Operations Command.

Army Reserve units are divided into 12 Regional

Support Commands which provide geographic command and control of units. Units outside the continental United States serve under the command of the warfighting theater commanders and provide continuous training support to America’s defense forces worldwide.



COMMUNITY BASED FORCE

The citizen-soldiers - carpenters, teachers, housewives, doctors, engineers and others - who make up the Army Reserve's 2,000 units drill in 1,500 Army Reserve Centers located in communities throughout the country. During weekend drills they hone their military skills so that they are ready for their first mission, defending the nation. They also contribute to their communities. This is the "return on investment" our communities receive from Army Reservists' training and experience. The leadership and organizational skills they learn as Army Reservists carry over into the contributions they make to their communities. When they collect and distribute food and clothing for the homeless, help with outreach programs for veterans and participate in Habitat for Humanity projects, they are giving back to the community and fulfilling their roles as good citizens.

Army Reservists have helped with flood and hurricane relief by repairing damaged homes and businesses and by providing pure drinking water using state-of-the-art water purification equipment. Our medical and engineer units have been putting their skills to work to improve conditions for Native Americans by providing medical and dental care on several reservations and building homes and roads.

SOLDIER PROFILE

The Army Reserve’s combination of maturity, education and experience provides the Army and civilian communities with a high level of professional competence.

Education

Officers: 83.8% Bachelor’s degree or higher  
28.1% Master’s degree or higher  
Enlisted: 90.8% High school graduates  
13.9% Associate’s degree or higher

Prior Active Duty Service, Average

Officers: 3.0 years  
Enlisted: 1.6 years

Average Age

Officers: 40.4 years old  
Enlisted: 30.7 years old

Demographics

Minorities 39.4%  
Female 24.2%

UNIT COMPOSITION

Combat Service Support

- Medical
- Finance
- Supply
- Quartermaster
- Transportation
- Judge Advocate
- Petroleum/Water
- Logistics
- Administrative Services
- Civil Affairs
- Fixed-Wing Aviation

Combat Support

- Signal
- Chemical
- Military Police
- Engineer
- Military Intelligence
- Psychological Operations
- Medium Helicopter Support

Mobilization Base Expansion

- Training Divisions
- Garrisons
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Depot Support
- Port Operations

Combat

- Infantry
- Attack Aviation

54%

18%

27%

1%

(As of March 2001)